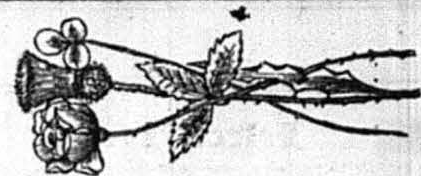




THE COLONIST.



VOL. III.

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ST. JOHN'S, N. F., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

Single Copies—One Cent.

No. 118.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fishery Question at Washington.

THE POPE'S CONDEMNATION OF SLAVERY.

Canadian Parliament Prorogued.

TUPPER'S PROMISE OF FREE TRADE.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 23.

The Senate at Washington have decided, by a majority of one, not to consider the fisheries question in open session.

The Pope has issued an encyclical condemning slavery and demanding protection for the Missionaries in Africa.

The defiant attitude of the Irish Nationalists makes no impression on the Vatican. All the bishops, clergy and real Catholics submit.

The Canadian parliament was prorogued yesterday. Lord Lansdowne leaves Ottawa today.

Tupper has promised negotiations with Spain for freer trade relations after 1st July.

The Emperor of Brazil is paralyzed.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind west, stiff breeze; weather fine. A schooner consigned to J. & W. Pitts went inward at 5.30 a.m. and the barquentine Dunwreath at 10, the Donaldson Line steamer Cynthia passed west at 5.30 p.m., and the steamer Curlew at 6.30 yesterday.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Light weight felt hats. O'Flaherty & Macgregor
Chairs, chairs. Callahan, Glass & Co
Trouting gear, etc. Garrett Byrne
Oysters. Clift, Wood & Co
Butter for sale. J & W Pitts
New Books. J F Chisholm
Potatoes, etc. J & W Pitts
Royal yeast. E W Gillett

AUCTION SALES.

On Friday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock,

—IN THE—

Commercial Sale-Room,
That Waterside Property

Situate in the West End of St. John's, known as "Pye Corner." For particulars, apply to

D. J. GREENE, Solicitor.
or A. G. SMITH & CO., Brokers.
may18,3fp,f,w&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OYSTERS!

Just Received, per "Eva Maud," and

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

20 brls Choice Fresh Virginia Oysters.

may23

Choice Table Butter.

JUST LANDED,

FOR SALE BY JAS. & W. PITTS

62 tubs Creamery Butter.

may23

JUST RECEIVED

A good assortment of

TROUTING GEAR, Viz:—
RODS, BASKETS, FLY-HOOKS

Fly Hooks, all sizes—to single, double and twisted gut, Waterproof bag and basket combined, reels, lines, floats, &c., &c.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, BALLS AND NETS

—The June part of—

"Young Ladies' Journal,"
and other Magazines.

GARRETT BYRNE,
opp. Post Office.

may23

Potatoes and Heavy Bl'k Oats

FOR SALE BY

J. & W. Pitts,

1208 bushels Heavy Black Oats,

1400 bushels Seed & Eating Potatoes

ex "Ella Blanche" from Charlottetown, P. E. I.

may23

POPULAR BOOKS

In Attractive Covers.

Miss Varian of New York.50 cents

A Terrible Secret, by M. A. Fleming.25 cents

The Hidden Path, by Marion Harland.25 cents

A Mad Marriage, by M. A. Fleming.25 cents

Madame, by F. Lee Benedict.25 cents

A Wonderful Woman, by M. A. Fleming.25 cents

True as Steel, by Marion Harland.25 cents

Lena Rivers, by M. J. Holmes.25 cents

The Habits of Good Society.25 cents

The Widow Spriggins (comic).25 cents

Heart Hungry, by M. J. Westmoreland.25 cents

Also, Young Ladies' Journal for June.

J. F. Chisholm,

New Advertisements.

Grand MUSICAL Festival!

Athenæum Hall, Monday Evg., May 28.

Under the distinguished patronage of their Ex.'s the Governor and Mrs. Blake.

A GRAND, SELECT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT WILL take place in the Athenæum Hall, on Monday Evg., May 28th, to consist of Overtures, Quartetts, Trios, Duets, and Solos, by the members of Prof. BENNETT'S Band, assisted by Mr. C. HUTTON, and others of well-known musical ability.

TICKETS—Numbered Reserved Seats, 40cts; Unreserved Seats, 20cts.

Reserved Seat Tickets for sale at Mr. G. S. Milligan's bookstore, where plan of Hall may be seen. Programme will be published later on. [GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.] may21,3fp

GOODFELLOW & CO.'S

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT!

To their Patrons and Friends in St. John's and the Outports.

We are making a special effort this season to do

The Best Season's Trade!

In the history of the Warehouse; and owing to our very low prices and large stocks, this should not be a very difficult task.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN:

That better bargains have never been offered; this is saying a great deal, but not one word too much.

MANTLES, JERSEYS, DOLMANS:

Visit without fail our Mantle Department, and see the many real bargains in Jackets, Jerseys and Dolmans, at prices varying from \$1.00; Ladies' Ottoman Silk Dolmans, from \$7.50.

OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT:

Ladies are all delighted with the beautiful materials we are showing in Corsets, Veilings and Gremadines—in all the newest shades.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Three Hundred Ladies' Corsets—in every style, shape, and color, at surprising prices. This is a little stock lot worth in the regular way \$1.50, given away at 70cts. Our guaranteed Corsets still in great demand. Every pair guaranteed for 12 months, or make good any defect which may occur during that time. Only 70cts. a pair.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

Still on hand a few dozen of our Celebrated Wool Skirts, 40 and 50cts each; a decided bargain.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

Great assortment of latest novelties and special lots that will suit the most fastidious. Satin and Faille, Ottoman Picot Edge and Moire Ribbons; Picot Edge—in all newest shades. Another lot Silk Millinery Gauze—all colors. A good line in Colored and Black Moire Silks—70 cents.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

Marvellous bargains in Ladies' Walking Shoe—buttoned and laced—from 90cts. Tennis Shoes for Ladies and Gents. Ladies' E.S. Kid Boots, from 70cts. Ladies' Buttoned and Laced Kid Boots, warranted damp-proof.

may18,4fp,f,m,w&f

GOODFELLOW & CO., 241 Water Street.

JOB, BROTHERS & CO.

In addition to their usual large assortment of

BRITISH & FOREIGN MANUFACTURED BOOTS

—they have this season purchased a large quantity of—

Ladies' High Buttoned and Laced Leather Boots from Persia,
which they offer at \$1.25 per pair.

may14,m,w&f,fp

[By Permission of the Stipendiary Magistrates.]

GRAND PUBLIC DRAWING OF MONEY PRIZES,

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

The Benevolent Irish Society, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1888.

THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED IN 1806, UPON TRUE PRINCIPLES of benevolence and philanthropy; it was established for the purpose of affording permanent relief to the wretched and distressed. After some years devoted to the relief of the destitute, the Society, wishing still further to extend its usefulness, erected the Orphan Asylum Schools for the education of poor boys, which continued to fulfill the obligations for which they were established, until 1877, when the growing wants of the community made it necessary to procure larger accommodation, and induced the Society to erect the magnificent stone building in which the Society's Schools are now held, under the able management of those zealous teachers, the Christian Brothers. The Schools are fitted with all the modern improvements, and are capable of accommodating 500 pupils. At the present time the Schools are overcrowded, whilst the applications for admission are continually increasing. There is also an Industrial School conducted in the Building, where Net Making is taught.

When it is understood that the Society's numbers are not very large, and that the annual income is nearly all exhausted in the sustaining of its Schools, it can easily be seen that the large outlay of over \$50,000 (the cost of the building) must have left a large debt on the Society; although with its accumulated funds and members' fees, the individual members of the body supplied from their own purses, over \$12,000, the greater portion of which was a free gift. It is to lessen the interest on this debt, by paying off some portion of the principal, that the Society has ventured this Lottery, which the members feel assured the generosity of their friends and well-wishers will make a success. The Drawing will consist of the following Grand Money Prizes:—

First prize	\$1000	Eight prize	\$20	Fifteenth prize	\$10
Second prize	500	Ninth prize	20	Sixteenth prize	10
Third prize	100	Tenth prize	20	Seventeenth prize	10
Fourth prize	100	Eleventh prize	15	Eighteenth prize	10
Fifth prize	50	Twelfth prize	15	Nineteenth prize	10
Sixth prize	50	Thirteenth prize	15	Twentieth prize	10
Seventh prize	20	Fourteenth prize	15		

Each person disposing of a book of twenty dollars worth of tickets, receives one free ticket. The Duplicates of all tickets sold must be sent into the Secretary on or before the 1st of December, 1888. As the Secretary cannot keep the names of persons holding tickets, the prizes will be paid directly to the actual bearers on presentation of the ticket. Care must be taken of the tickets. If they are lost the actual bearer may present them and claim payment, which cannot be refused. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the local papers immediately after the drawing. The price of each full ticket is \$1.00, and each quarter ticket 25 cents.

may8,th,fp,tillnov30.

HENRY V. BORN, Secretary of Committee.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Journeyman Tinsmith, Good wages given. Apply at COLONIST office.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; liberal wages. Apply to Mrs. P. Routledge, Quidividi.

may15,3f

New Advertisements.

Walking Sticks and Whips.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT WALKING STICKS.

Carriage, Gig and Cart Whips.

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS CARRIAGE LAMPS.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

"Arcade Hardware Store," - M. MONROE.

Light Weight Felt Hats.

In order to meet the increasing demand for our Special Light-weight Felt Hats, we have received per steamer Caspian another shipment in the following shades:

Terra Cotta, Sage, Drab, Mouse, Brown and Fawn.

—ALSO,—

SPECIAL TENNIS SHIRTS

Guaranteed Thoroughly Shrunk.

Tennis Pants made to Measure—every pair guaranteed unshrinkable.

O'FLAHERTY & MACGREGOR,

may23,with,f&s

221 Water Street.

THE NEW FIRM!

THORBURN & TESSIER,

[Late Walter Grieve & Co.]

Have much pleasure in announcing that they have just opened their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH

Goods Bought in the Best Markets and on the Best Terms.

Whilst the requirements of customers of the old firm will be carefully studied, T. & T. will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full stock of goods, suitable for the General Trade of the country, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

T. & T. are also agents for the old-established firm of JOSEPH GUNDRY & Co. Bridport, and have on hand Cod and Caplin Seines, Traps, Herring and Mackerel Nets, Twines, Lines and Netting—of all descriptions.

may9,fp,tf

CHAIRS. - - - CHAIRS.

We are showing an immense variety of CHAIRS from the humble kitchen to the

Most Luxuriously Upholstered.

—Just received ex "Eva Maud,"—

REED, RATTAN AND BASKET CHAIRS,

In the very Latest Designs.

CALLAHAN, GLASS & CO

Duckworth and Gower Streets.

CADIZ SALT! Cadiz: SALT: Cadiz

Afloat and in Store.

G. F. BENNETT & CO.

may22,2fp

FOR SALE.

One Horizontal Engine, 10-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke.

Two Launch Engines, 9-in. cylinder, 8½-in. stroke, suitable for boats from 40 to 45-ft long.

One Launch Engine, 4½-in. double cylinder, 6-inch stroke.

Two Milner's Safes, One Carriage

One Sleigh, Harness, &c.

[Belonging to the estate of the late Hugh Gemmel.] Apply to the undersigned,

A. M. MACKAY, Executors.

H. COOKE,

High Class Dentistry at Low Prices.

DR. BURNS WOULD INFORM THE public, that having secured the assistance of C. W. MUIR, D.D.S., he is therefore in a position to offer dentistry at "prices much lower than heretofore," especially for artificial teeth. Dr. Muir has lately graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College, and comes with the most recent improvements. Ether and Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. Extracting at all hours. All work guaranteed.

229 Water-street, east Ayre & Sons.

may1,1m,fp,eod

AFLOAT. AFLOAT.

200 tns Cadiz Salt

Landing ex "Silver Sea."

P. & L. TESSIER.

may21,3fp

Just Received

—BY—

Ayre & Sons,

Choice Canada Butter

Choice Canada Cheese

Half-barrels Tip Pork

Half-barrels Light Family Mess Pork.

Half-barrels Spiced Beef

Half-barrels Plate Beef

Hams and Breakfast Bacon

Bran, Shorts, Moulie and Corn

Molasses in small casks—to suit retailers

A large lot of Flour, in all grades, to suit all customers; and general stock of Provisions and Store Goods.

may18,3fp,eod

Saws Filed & Set

At P. HAGERTY'S.

ap16,1m,eod

No. 15, Queen Street.

Select Story.

A Noble Atonement

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER XLVIII—Continued.

"Gordon is worse than Blossom," she said; "he is quite delirious still, and has the full fire of the fever upon him."

She wondered why, when Sister Marie saw the flushed, restless face, she fell on her knees by the bedside, with a loud cry—a cry that seemed to find an echo in her own heart. The child had looked at her with his father's eyes, and they had pierced her heart.

The fever seemed to be at its height; the boy was not conscious; his beautiful head lay restlessly on the pillow, the beautiful face was covered with a crimson flush and he moaned incessantly for water. He looked at his mother, but did not know her; he looked at the sister, but there seemed to be no sight in his eyes.

"Water—I want water!" he cried; and his lips were so hot and so dry the sound was hardly audible. "Water, water!" was the continual cry. "Water nurse! I want water!"

The eyes were Lionel's own, and the voice was so like his that it stirred every fiber of Sister Marie's heart.

"He seems to suffer terribly from thirst," she said. "In Paris for this fever they use a cooling refreshing drink made from limes and lemons. Shall I make some from him?"

"I should be glad," said Lady Rydal. "We have tried everything."

When, after some short time, Sister Marie appeared again at the bedside with a glass of beautiful cool amber liquid, the child drank it eagerly, and looked at the sister with gratified eyes.

"That has done him good," said Lady Rydal, and something of relief came over the fair, sweet face.

"You have plenty of ripe fruit," said Sister Marie to Lady Rydal, "I can make some excellent cooling drinks for them; it is part of our training."

In a few minutes there seemed to be something more of order in the room, and Sister Marie said gently:

"There is too much light. We want a green light. The boy's eyes are dazed."

In a few minutes more the green blinds shrouded the bright golden light of the sun. The boy's eyes closed as though the relief were great for him, and soon afterwards he fell asleep. His mother knelt by him, her anxiety was so great that she could hardly draw her breath. Sleep was the one thing needed; if he could have that all would be well; but after a few minutes he woke up with flaming cheeks and flashing eyes.

"I want Papa!" he cried. "Papa!—papa!" and with each repetition of the word, the sweet, shrill voice rose higher and higher.

The word fell like a thunderbolt between the two women who stood on either side of the child. When Sister Marie heard it her heart seemed to stand still. When Lady Rydal heard it her sweet face grew pale, and tears filled her eyes.

"Papa," cried the boy, "I want papa."

His head rolled restlessly on the pillow. Just as he had cried for water before, he cried for papa now. The two looked at each other—their eyes met.

"The Sister will wonder why his father does not come," thought Lady Rydal, while sister Marie bowed her head in most bitter sorrow.

It was owing to her folly and sin that there was no father here to answer the child.

"Papa," cried the little fellow, "I have lost the ball—it has rolled into the river. Will you find it for me?"

"And now," thought sister Marie, "I shall know whether he has returned, or if they know anything of him."

The next time the boy called "papa" she looked at Lady Rydal with inquiry in her eyes, and Lady Rydal read the question rightly. She answered it.

"My husband is not here," she said, hurriedly. "Gordon is always calling for him; he loved him very much."

The white veiled head bends lower and lower. Whose fault was it that the child cried in vain for the father?

"I think," said Lady Rydal, wearily, "that has been the hardest thing I have had to bear, for days together the boy does nothing but call for 'papa.' If I could but make him think of something else."

"Papa, bring the roses!" cried the little fellow; and then in his feverish dreams he fancied his father was there, and he laughed at some jest he believed his father had made.

The sound of the shrill, sweet laughter struck both women with awe. It was worse than cries, worse than tears, and the child evidently thought his father was there.

"Don't hide, papa—don't go away; stand where I can see you. Nurse me!"

And the thin arms were outstretched to the phantom father seen only by the fevered brain.

"Take me out where the wind blows—I am so hot and tired, papa. Lift me in your arms. He is going!"

And but for the watchful nurses the boy would have sprung out of bed. It was sister Marie who restrained him.

"Gordon," she said—"dear little Gordon, you shall go out with papa if you will try and rest now!"

But the child could not hear or understand; he only cried the more that papa was going, and he wanted him.

Sister Marie caught one glimpse of Lady Rydal's white face.

Where was the husband and father who should have been by her side in this supreme moment of her anguish and distress? Could there ever be pardon or forgiveness for the one who had taken him away?

"You see," said Lady Rydal, when the boy's cries sank into a hoarse murmur, "you see how very ill he is."

"I see, but I do not despair," replied Sister Marie. "Lady Rydal, you look so tired, so worn; I wish you would rest, and trust the children to me; the little one sleeps, and I can manage the boy."

"I should be thankful, indeed, for rest," said Lady Rydal.

She looked at the beautiful face that seemed all tenderness and love as it bent over the child.

"I am sure I can trust you," she said gently; "I will rest for a few hours—you will take care of them?"

"Yes," said Sister Marie, with a strange, sweet smile, "I will take care of them."

"Heaven has sent me a comforter," said Lady Rydal, "in sending you."

And then Sister Marie found herself in the room alone with Lionel's children, still with the same strange, sweet smile on her face.

CHAPTER L.

A few more days passed in the greatest suspense; then Mrs. Gordon began to recover more rapidly, and one of the squire's greatest causes of anxiety was removed. The doctor's advice was that she should leave the villa as soon as possible. She would recover both health and strength more rapidly with change of air. The little Blossom was on the way to recovery, but the dark cloud of danger hung over Gordon.

It was the strangest household; the squire was the only really strong or healthy person in it. Bennet was worn to a shadow with anxiety; nothing went on right; there was no regular time for anything. Rogers, the faithful nurse, was tired out with incessant nursing; the sister in attendance upon Mrs. Gordon was not very strong. Lady Rydal and Sister Marie were always with the child.

The squire learned his lesson of patience in those days. He was wont to ask if any one could tell why so many troubles fell upon him and his. What had he done to deserve such punishment? It served him right, he thought, for coming to Italy; he should have been content to remain at home; nothing came of foreign travel but misery of all kinds. He declared that he should thank Heaven, when he found himself once more in England, and he resolved that he would never leave home again. The squire liked Sister Marie very much, indeed, not only for her great beauty, her sweetness and grace, but because of her wonderful intelligence; she could talk to him on any subject.

(to be continued.)

Depot Master—Don't you see that notice?—Gentleman not allowed to smoke in this room."

Seedy individual—It doesn't apply to me.

Depot Master—Why not?

Seedy individual—Because I am no gentleman.

Notice to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, PER sch. "Eva Maid," from Boston, Mass., U. S. A., are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Freight must be paid before delivery.

may21 CLIFT, WOOD & Co., Agents.

YELLO'S CORNMEAL

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

ex "Eva Maid" from Boston,

Fifty Barrels Yellow Corn Meal.

may19 ["Sunflower."]

129 Water Street 129

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
A Job Lot of Muslin Curtains,

AS REDUCED PRICES.
Curtains, Net, plain and fancy
Ladies' Summer Jackets (black and colored), cheap
Job lot of Corsets, at reduced prices!
Linoleum, Floor Canvas from 4 to 20 yards wide
—choice patterns.

may17 R. HARVEY.

New Mess and E. Prime Pork.

ON SALE BY J. & W. PITTS.

250 barrels Heavy New Mess Pork; and
250 barrels New Extra Prime Pork.

[Both lots of superior quality.]

TURNIPS.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

40 BAGS CHOICE TURNIPS.

In excellent condition, just received, stmr Portia.

may21

Canad'n Timothy Hay

On Sale by J. & W. Pitts,

PRIME CANAD'N TIMOTHY HAY

Just landed, ex steamer Greetlands.

may16

O'NEIL'S
Hair-Dressing Saloon,

[Late Blackwood's—226 Water Street.]

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR.
WILLIAM HEATLY (late of Manchester, who
has also had experience in the United States.
Only two weeks of work, and business has in-
creased twofold; customers well-pleased. No de-
lays; the work quick and good. Come and save
time. Hours—from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.;
Saturdays and days preceding Holidays—later
may11,tf

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Lau-
dry Soap is unequalled for size and quality.
One dollar per box of thirty bars.

may14 Clift, Wood & Co.

NEW BOOKS—NEW EDITIONS.

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, BY A. C.

Gunter—50 cts

Mr. Barnes of New York, by A. C. Gunter, 30 cts

Pictures from Ireland, by Terrence McGrath, 55 cts

Queer Stories, from Truth, 4th Series (blue), 30 cts

Found, Yet Lost, by E. P. Roe, 30 cts

Dossier, No. 113, by Emile Gaboriau, 25 cts

Triumphant Democracy, by A. Carnegie, 30 cts

On March, by John Strange Winter, 30 cts

The Alexandra Music Books, Nos. 1 to 6, each 15 cts

The World's Minstrel's Music Books, Nos. 1 to 8,
each 30 cts.

Francis & Day's 6th Comic Musical Album, 30 cts

Chappell's Musical Magazine, No. 84, 30 cts

Sheard's Dance Annuals, each 80 cts

may12 J. F. Chisholm.

Seed - Potatoes!

FOR SALE,

Choice Seed Potatoes,

VARIOUS QUALITIES.

Just received per schooner "Jubilee."

ap21 Clift, Wood & Co.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
BAKING
POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO

ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,

or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Makers of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRACT CAKES.

CURTAINS! - CURTAINS!
Our Spring Stock of Curtains

INCLUDES—
Lace and Burmese Muslin.
Gretoune and Fancy Canvas.
Paris Netting and Chenelle.

Also, an assortment of Gresham Squares, Plush and Tapestry,
Table Covers, &c.

NFLD. FURNITURE & MOULDING CO.

C. E. ARCHIBALD, Manager.

"The Gloucester!"

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line
Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.
IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the
cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the
trade mark. "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine oct15n.1f.ead

At A. P. JORDAN'S Provision & Grocery Stores

(Nos. 178 and 180 Water Street)

You can get the Finest Mess and Packet Beef,
Choicest Loins; Family Mess Pork—Figge Bros. brand

(A beautiful article for retailing.)

AND, JUST RECEIVED, 30 FIRKINS OF SELECT CREAMERY BUTTER—
Canadian—a superior quality, and well worthy the attention of Housekeepers and Retailers.
Also, a large and well-assorted stock of TEAS—the best brands; their Teas have obtained the highest
reputation for strength and exquisite flavour. Particular attention has always been paid in their
selection, consequently the best value is guaranteed to their customers.
A firm and well-selected stock of Iron Bedsteads—a few very fine ones (French style) selling cheap.
Flour, Bread, Indian Meal, French Coffee, Raspberry Cordial, Pine Apple do, Black Currant, &c. &c.
Fancy Biscuits—fruit and plain cake. Ships' Stores supplied at shortest notice.

may15 A. P. JORDAN, 178 & 180 Water Street.

FURNITURE.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED!

And as Low-Priced as is consistent with Artistically-designed
and Soundly-constructed Goods.

CALLAHAN, GLASS & CO.,

For hire—a large Furniture Wagon. Duckworth and Gower Sts.

Removals Conducted. may17

For the Banks

STRONG AND RELIABLE BAROMETERS,

So delicate as to indicate a Storm Eight or Twelve hours before its arrival. These instruments are
the same as those provided by the British Government, at reduced rates, to fishing vessels in the
Channel and the North Sea.

N. OHMAN,

march16 Atlantic Hotel Building

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL
—AND—
EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Anthrax, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the
Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysen-
tery, Chronic Di-
arrhoea, Kidney
Troubles, and
Spinal Diseases.
We will send free,
postpaid, to all
who send the
names, an in-
teresting Pam-
phlet. All who buy
it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall
be refunded if
any part of the
money is not
used. 25 cts., 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express prepaid to
JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2110, Boston, Mass.

MOST W
FAMILY REMEDY
EVER KNOWN.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times.

We have reduced the price of
all our sewing machines. We call
the attention of Tailors and Spec-
makers to our Singer No. 2, that we
can now sell at a very low figure; in
fact, the prices of all our Genuine
Singers, now, will surprise you. We
warrant every machine for over five
years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the
work of Newfoundland. No one can
do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any
lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with
given size thread
3d. Uses a greater number of sizes
of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with
linen thread than any other machine
will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange.
Machines on easy monthly pay-
ments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

Sub-Agents: RICH'D. J. McGRATH, Littlebay; JOHN HARTERY, Hr. Grease

may8 JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia.

may8

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

House opened at half-past 3 o'clock.

Mr. CARTY—I beg leave to present a petition from Rev. Charles Jeffrey and others of Bay St. George on the subject of prohibition. Also one from Daniel McLean and others of district of Bay St. George on the same subject.

Mr. MARCH—I ask leave to present a petition from Edward Walsh, of Bay-de-Verde, praying for a grant towards the construction of a landing place and erection of a crane at Breaster, eastern side of Baccalieu island. Petitioner states that he has, through great exertion, built a house and fishing room on said island, and plays his vocation there during the fishing season. I am informed that fishermen from Trinity, Bonavista and Conception Bays resort to this part of Baccalieu for wood and water, and if this be correct, then I think those districts referred to should, through their representatives, contribute their quota towards this public work. As our shore fishery fails we must turn our attention to deep sea fishing and the cultivation of the land. Owing to so much poverty in our district, which you sir, as well as myself, deeply regret, our funds will probably be exhausted; but should times get better before my term expires, I promise to allocate with consent of the government, a few dollars for purposes aforesaid. Meanwhile, I cordially support the prayer of the petition and beg to move that it lie on the table.

Mr. MORINE drew the attention of the chairman of contingencies to the delay in the publication by the COLONIST newspaper of the debates of this house, and to ask whether the delay has been consented to by the committee.

Mr. LEMESSURIER—In the absence of the chairman of contingencies, I beg to inform the hon. member that attention has been called to the delay in the publication of the debates in the COLONIST newspaper, and that such delay was got with the consent of contingency committee.

Mr. MORRIS asked the hon. Premier if the government had received information that typhus fever of a very virulent type has broken out at Blackhead, Freshwater Bay, and that already two deaths have occurred there and that several persons are now down with the fever. Has the government sent medical aid, and is it true that the breaking out of the fever is due to the extreme poverty and destitution of the people.

Hon. PREMIER—In answer to the hon member's question I may say that no information has been received by the government that typhus had broken out at Blackhead, Freshwater Bay, consequently no medical aid has been sent there.

The Council's Insurance Bill was read a third time and ordered to be taken to the hon. Legislative Council by a deputation consisting of hon. Attorney General and Mr. Greene.

The Agricultural Bill was read a third time and ordered to be taken to the Legislative Council by a deputation consisting of hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Bond.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the St. John's Municipal Bill. Mr. Godden in the chair.

Mr. EMERSON—I rise for the purpose of objecting to any votes being given by proxy. There are two ways in which proxy voting may be resorted to. Either an absentee may appoint any one to vote for him, or else a resident here may elect not to vote himself, and allow some one else to record his vote. I think that they are both objectionable, especially the latter plan. If such a system of voting was allowed, it might open up a channel for fraud and corruption.

Mr. CALLAHAN said that when the bill was before the house last session it contained a provision transferring the hospital grounds, in Saint John's West, to the municipal board, to be converted into a park or pleasure ground for the western part of the city. He regretted that such a provision was not to be found in the present bill. It was demanded for the preservation of the health of the town that a fever hospital should no longer remain in what was fast becoming a densely populated district and the present hospital grounds could not be better utilized than as a recreation place or pleasure garden for the people of St. John's West.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the government recognized the desirability of dedicating that ground to the purpose referred to by hon. member, and that a special section, having that object in view, would be inserted in the bill before the committee reported.

Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the indemnity bill.

Mr. McDONNELL in the chair.

The committee then rose and reported the indemnity bill without amendment. The report was received and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the outport pilot bill.

Mr. GRIEVE in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on bill to amend cap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. EMERSON explained the object of the bill, and moved its adoption. The committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the house the following documents, viz:—

Correspondence on the subject of copyrights. Correspondence on the subject of trademarks. Correspondence on the subject of sub-marine telegraphs.

Second reading of the bill to amend the sheep preservation act.

Mr. BOND—In the year 1884, a former colleague of mine, Mr. Boyd, now the respected Sergeant-at-Arms of this house, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the better preservation of sheep, and for other purposes." The main principle of this bill was the extermination of dogs in sections of the country adapted to

sheep-raising. It provided that districts five miles square might petition for an election, and if three-fourths of the duly qualified voters cast their votes in favor of the extermination of dogs, a proclamation should immediately issue, and the dogs be destroyed. Under that bill shepherds' dogs and collies and sporting dogs were exempted. That act has worked well in those districts to which it was especially intended to apply.

Many sections of the country have been proclaimed under the act and today it is a standing memorial of much credit to the memory of the departed member of this house. Last year the Boyd act was amended by an act introduced by the hon. member for Placentia, Mr. Emerson; the three-fourths vote was reduced to one-third, and if that bill is carried out not a dog will be allowed to exist within the districts of St. John's East and West. A few weeks ago I received a communication signed by R. L. Mare, J. Outerbridge and a number of other sportsmen enclosing a draft of bill which had for its object the licensing of sporting dogs, and the repeal of certain other sections of Mr. Emerson's bill. I was asked to bring the same before the legislature if I agreed with its provisions. Not wishing to introduce a measure that might clash with the interests of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, I referred the bill to the Agricultural Society. The society took the measure into consideration, and a deputation from the society consisting of Mr. Arthur Rendell, Mr. Whiteford and Mr. Studdy solicited me to introduce the bill now before the chair. This bill provides that it shall be lawful for any person within the limits of the electoral districts of St. John's East and West to have in his possession any dog provided the same is licensed; that a license fee of \$3.00 shall be paid upon all dogs of every description, that it shall be the duty of police constables to kill all dogs found at large and not within call or control of a master or keeper, and further, that the fund arising from the issue of dog licenses shall be divided proportionally amongst those who suffered loss or damage to sheep or cattle by dogs during the year, where such persons have not been compensated by the owners of such dogs. I have been informed by the gentlemen I have named, that it is impossible to carry out the local option system in the districts of St. John's East and West. Attempts have been made to get up petitions to enforce the Boyd Act, but failure has resulted. In the first place many farmers have dogs about their premises, and they consider the same necessary for the protection of their stock and premises; a large number of the residents of this city have fancy or pet dogs and they do not wish these to be destroyed, and then, again, there are the sporting men who will bring every effort to bear upon their friends to refrain from signing a petition. The Agricultural Society consider it impossible to carry out the Boyd act in this city and neighborhood, but they think that if this bill is enforced whereby every man who desires to keep a dog must pay a license for it, and whereby no dog shall be permitted to go at large, their desire will be accomplished. The license fee will tend to reduce the number of dogs, and the miserable, half-starved animals that now roam over the country in search of food, no matter whether they are licensed or not, will be shot. The act is one that I feel certain will commend itself to this house.

Mr. SCOTT—As this bill had reference to the district of St. John's, he deemed it necessary to say a few words concerning it. The difficulty of carrying out the sheep preservation act was greater in large than small districts or settlements, as may be gathered from the disposition of the people in certain localities to have the law enforced. This bill made it unlawful for persons to have dogs in their possession except under certain restrictions. Some years ago, hon. members in this house were very fond of speaking of the dog as being the poor man's horse, but if an arbitrary measure had been adopted for the extermination of those animals at that time, the people would be better off today. Seeing the eagerness with which the people seek the intervention of this law in the various settlements, I think the day is not far distant when we shall see a radical measure of extermination adopted throughout the country. When the bill goes into committee, I should like to see an amendment as regards the mode of collecting taxes to pay for sheep that had been destroyed. Only in one instance, to my knowledge, did the magistrate find it possible to collect funds to pay for the damage. In supporting the second reading of the bill, I would suggest to the hon. member the propriety of not collecting any tax from the people of Petty Harbor, whose dogs are of great assistance to them.

Mr. MURPHY supported the principle of the bill. There was one settlement in his district where dogs were largely kept and used, and that was in Portugal Cove; but he thought if the sense of the people were taken, that they would be prepared to do away with them and go into sheep raising. The people in places where dogs are kept were usually the first to make application for relief. From Torbay to Pouch Cove may be found magnificent ground for sheep raising, and already some parties in two of the settlements between those two places were making preparation, by fencing the land, to go into business. This bill does not seek to do away with dogs, but asks that a license may be put upon them, so that the fund raised may be appropriated in the payment of damage done by them.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. MORINE—Before the house adjourns, he would wish to call the attention of the Chairman of contingencies committee to a question of his on the motion paper, in reference to the delay of the COLONIST in the publication of the debates. The hon. member was not here this evening when the question was put by the hon. member, Mr. LEMESSURIER, as one of the committee. He (Mr. M.) could see no reason for such a delay, as there was nothing to prevent the COLONIST from following the Mercury day after day in the publication of the debates. This evening's COLONIST showed that the debates were nearly one month behind hand.

The object in giving the debates to the COLONIST was that the paper found its way into settlements where the Mercury might not be taken; but if it delayed their publication in this manner, it would be better not to have them there at all. Such a delay now was equal to the time when they used to be published in a weekly paper. He was glad to have the debates published in the

COLONIST, as it gave them a wider circulation than if they were published only in one paper; but their usefulness was destroyed by so unusual a delay on the part of that paper. If the delay be continued, he would, when the Contingency Bill came before the house, strenuously oppose the payment of the amount stipulated by the committee.

Mr. HUTCHINGS regretted that he was not present this evening when the question was put by the hon. member. I have had a communication from the COLONIST upon the matter, which is not, I must say, satisfactory. The matter will receive the careful attention of the committee, who will see that the same delay is not kept up. I perfectly agree with every remark which has fallen from Mr. Morine. The COLONIST's reports should never, in any instance, be more than a week behind the Mercury's.

Mr. PETERS gave notice that he will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The bills sent down from the Council entitled "An Act respecting copyrights," also "An Act for the preservation of sub-marine cables," and "An Act respecting trademarks," were read a second time, pursuant to order.

Ordered that these several bills be committed to committees of the whole house on tomorrow. Pursuant to order deferred and on leave granted the bills entitled, respectively, "An Act to amend 50 Vic., Cap. 1 relating to the sale and exportation of Bait Fishes," and "An Act to amend 41 Vic., Cap. 16, entitled 'An Act respecting the fishery of Lobsters'" were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that he will on tomorrow move the house into committee of the whole on the following resolutions:

Whereas it is desirable in the interests of the trade of this colony and for the better protection of human life that there should be appointed a Lloyd's surveyor whose duty it shall be to inspect, survey and classify ships and vessels built in this colony.

Resolved,—That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council, praying that he may be pleased to procure, if practicable, the appointment of a Lloyd's surveyor in this colony, whose duty it shall be to inspect, survey and classify ships built in this colony, and this house will make provision for the remuneration of such Surveyor.

Mr. MORRIS—For address to His Excellency the Governor praying for a grant of a sum of money for the purpose of erecting and establishing public wharves in St. John's for the use of outport residents bringing on produce and articles of commerce for sale, and for parties residing in St. John's, &c.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that he will on tomorrow ask the hon. Attorney General why "Licensed dogs" and "shepherd dogs and collies" are excepted from destruction by the Proclamation published by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of 47 Vic and 50 Vic. for the preservation of sheep contrary to the provisions of the said Acts.

Then the house adjourned until tomorrow at half-past three of the clock.

THURSDAY, April 26.

The house met at half-past 3 o'clock.

The Indemnity Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be taken to the Legislative Council by a deputation consisting of the honorable Receiver General and Mr. Greene.

The Bill to amend Cap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes was read a third time, and ordered to be taken to the Legislative Council by a deputation consisting of Mr. Emerson and Mr. Scott.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Outports Pilot Bill. Mr. Greene in the chair.

The committee rose, and reported the bill with some amendments; the report was received and the bill set down for a third reading tomorrow.

The house then went into committee on the Sheep Preservation Bill. Mr. Murphy in the chair.

Mr. EMERSON moved the adoption of the first section, and briefly explained the nature of the Bill.

Mr. GREENE said that he did not think that a high license fee upon dogs would do much for the preservation of sheep. He considered that the effect of the bill would be to raise a cry, and a well-founded cry, from the poorer classes, that while their dogs were shot, the rich man could keep his Lundenburg or setter because he could afford to pay a high license fee.

Mr. EMERSON said that so far as his personal opinion went he was in favor of the total destruction of dogs, but as the present Boyd Act was inoperative so far as St. John's was concerned, he considered the payment of a high license fee upon dogs as imposed by this bill the best guarantee that could be given our farmers. If only those dogs were allowed to be kept whose owners could pay a good fee for them, it was pretty evident that the danger to sheep from dogs, which would be well cared for and well fed, was nothing like what it would be from the hungry and neglected dog.

Mr. MORRIS—It would be a great hardship to the people of Petty Harbor to be deprived of the use of their dogs as they have to go seven or eight miles distant for the purpose of procuring wood. As the land is very barren in that locality the destruction of the dogs would be no inducement for them to enter into sheep rearing. The act of last year had been taken advantage of by nearly every district in this country and no doubt it would have a good effect in promoting the object which the hon. member, Mr. Bond, had in view. Up to the present the people of St. John's had not forwarded any requisition upon the matter, and it might perhaps be thought a hardship to deprive a man from keeping a dog who was too poor to pay the license fee. He agreed with the hon. member, Mr. Greene, that under this bill dogs would be kept by persons who could afford to pay the license whilst it may be those very animals that would do all the mischief. The intention of the hon. member, Mr. Bond, was no doubt a commendable one, but the question was whether the bill would not operate very injudiciously in many cases.

Mr. MORINE did not agree with a high license fee in this matter, as no one would be willing to pay it and the object of the bill would thus be defeated. But if you make the fee four dollars the measure will be complied with, whilst those who are too poor to pay the amount will not keep the dogs. Moreover, this bill should not apply to places where the Boyd Act has been enforced.

Mr. BOND—My object in introducing this bill, was to meet the desire of the agricultural society of St. John's. Several gentlemen of that body waited upon me and asked me to interest myself in this matter. They stated that they had started a petition for the purpose of enforcing the Boyd Act in St. John's, but they were not successful in their efforts as a number of farmers who kept dogs about their places for protection refused to sign the petition. Sportsmen and others who kept dogs also refused to sign their names. This bill was then framed so as to meet the wishes of all parties. I propose a license fee of four dollars per year for every dog and that the fund so raised be appropriated to defray any damage that may be caused by them.

Mr. SCOTT thought the fee was too high. Of course, there were some who would be willing to pay it, but there were many others whose means would not allow them to give so high a sum for keeping a dog. He thought that after the statement made by the hon. member, Mr. Bond, that a sufficient number could not be found to sign the petition, that the members for the district ought to reflect on the course they intended to

adopt. No one had asked him to support the measure. If a license fee were to be imposed a high price should be asked for the liberty of keeping a fancy dog, but the poor man should not be asked to pay more than a dollar. He agreed with his hon. colleague that the people of Petty Harbor should be exempt from the tax.

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL thought this one of those tinkering measures which tended to bring the Legislature into disrepute. It was ridiculous to see Mr. Bond bringing in a bill specially affecting St. John's, whilst he denied the house the right of dealing with the district he represented in a manner which, though operating severely towards that district, was for the general benefit of the community. He could not say whether the hon. member was earnest in his convictions in this matter, or whether he was merely the mouthpiece of persons who had succeeded in securing his influence. The verbiage of this bill was such as to render the operation of the bill useless. He had seen collies, which, when untamed are destructive beasts, and sporting dogs commit tremendous depredations on sheep, yet these and all other dogs were to be permitted to exist if their owners were willing to pay a license fee. If it were the hon. member's desire to secure the preservation of the sheep from attacks of dogs, there was only one way, and that was to exterminate every dog—rich men's dogs and poor men's dogs indiscriminately. By so doing, the mongrel and destructive breed now existing in large numbers, would be destroyed, and if necessary, there could afterwards be provision made for the importation of useful breeds. The provisions affecting St. John's were absurd. The woods were so far from the town that dogs were of little use for wood hauling; and besides that there was an abundance of sheep in the neighborhood of the town.

Mr. EMERSON agreed with the opinions of the Receiver General, and had expressed the same opinions in a previous session. "It would be better if such legislation as this was attempted to destroy all dogs, and then introduce here a more valuable breed. Many districts were taking advantage of the Boyd act, and if St. John's neglected to do the same, so much the worse for the sheep farmers of the district. If a large penalty license fee were established for all dogs, and those found at large were systematically killed, some benefit might accrue."

Mr. PARSONS objected to killing the poor man's dog which was as valuable to him as his horse. There was a right of property in dogs, and if those beasts were destroyed, compensation should be made for them.

Hon. SPEAKER could not concur with the Receiver General and Mr. Emerson in advocating the destruction of all dogs. He was in favor of the general principle of the bill, though he might have to object to its details. If a high license fee were imposed, no man would be likely to keep a mongrel dog, and would yield it up to destruction and that destructive beast would, in course of time, be exterminated. He would support the licensing of all dogs, and the destruction of all dogs found at large.

Mr. PARSONS—If this bill means the extermination of dogs, I must oppose it, for I consider the dog is the horse of the poor man. I have in my possession petitions from some of the inhabitants of Flat Rock, praying that their dogs will not be killed, as was decided by local option at that place. If the dogs were destroyed great hardship would be endured by the people, and I cannot sit here and submit to such a measure being passed.

Mr. MORRIS—As this measure seriously affects the St. John's districts, I think it is unfair for us as representatives, to take upon ourselves the responsibility of passing such a bill without first consulting our constituents on the matter. The poorer people in the vicinity of St. John's depend to a large extent on the usefulness of their dogs, and I do not think that they could afford to pay any license at all. I move that this bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. SCOTT—There seems to be a great diversity of opinion on this bill, and affecting as it would, to such a large extent, the district of St. John's, I don't think that I would be justified in supporting it now. I have no doubt that if it was referred to a select committee, a very useful measure for the preservation of sheep would be arrived at. I have much pleasure in seconding the hon. member Mr. Morris's motion.

This bill was then referred to a select committee. Messrs. Bond and Scott, hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Murphy, Greene and the hon. the Speaker were appointed as a select committee on the sheep preservation bill.

The Placentia railway bill was, on motion of the hon. Attorney General, read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house on tomorrow.

Committee on St. John's municipal bill. Mr. GODDEN in the chair.

Mr. MORINE suggested that the same rule which lately had to be enforced with regard to the Halifax board should be adopted here at once, viz, that every meeting of the Board should be open to the public and representatives of the press. There was no other way of securing purity of administration than by admitting the public to the fullest knowledge of all proceedings. No assembly having authority to deal with large moneys in these times, should dare to exclude the fullest public criticism. This house, for instance, admits the public and the press reporters to its deliberations; if it were to exclude them, would there not be the utmost danger to the public? Would not jobbery and corruption have a chance of holding high carnival within these walls?

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—The hon. member has failed to recognize that the council is charged with executive rather than legislative functions. The reasons which rendered it necessary that all matters of legislation should be considered concurrently by this assembly, and the people did not hold good when the deliberations of an executive assembly were concerned. Many matters would come before the Council which could not, without the most serious risk to the public itself, be discussed before the public. For instance, if tenders were advertised for, with the usual stipulation that the Council would not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender, what would happen if the meeting at which these tenders were to be deliberated upon were open to the public? In the first place the Council would, when any tender was laid before them, have to consider the character of the man making the tender, and his ability to fulfill his proposed contract. Could that question be dealt with before the public at large? He thought not. It would be most impolitic to discuss the reputation and solvency of a man before a public meeting. In the second place, if the meeting were public, the parties tendering and their friends, would make it a point to be present there. Nor would they remain inactive; on the contrary there was almost a certainty that canvassing of members of the Council would take place, and the utmost danger to the purity of administration would be apprehended.

Another matter which could not well be discussed before the public was the inquiry into the conduct of servants of the council which might, of necessity have to take place. Such matters could only be dealt with in quasi private meetings. Furthermore, there was every opportunity for fair criticism of the acts of the council provided by the fact that all the accounts of the Council would be open to the public, and would be laid before the Legislature. Again, if the public had enough confidence in the members of the council to elect them to office they should not be prone to suspect them of malpractice. He might say that when the question raised by Mr. Morine came before the select committee, they were at first unanimously of opinion that the meetings should be public, but for the considerations, amongst others

which he had indicated, they were finally just as unanimously of opinion that they should not.

Mr. MORINE was of opinion that the Board were the servants of the public and on no pretence whatever ought the public to be excluded from attending their meetings. There would be far more chances for lobbying if they held their meetings in private. If the public were admitted, there would be honest voting because members of the Board would be afraid to vote dishonestly. This Board will have at its disposal something like sixty or seventy thousand dollars of the taxpayers' money, and they have a right to know how it is spent. He Mr. M. was of opinion that if honest men constituted the Board there was no reason why they should not act openly, and if there was a dishonest man on the Board, the public would be in a position to know it if their proceedings were not conducted in secret.

Mr. MORRIS pointed out that under the municipal regulations of Montreal and Halifax the public were at liberty to attend the City Council meetings. He Mr. Morris was sorry to entertain a different opinion from the hon. Attorney General on this section of the bill. The government cannot in any way be affected by this section and there would be some grounds for objection if the nominees of the government were interfered with, by having the affairs of the Board discussed in public. If matters were discussed privately in this house, he Mr. M. did not think that it would be an improvement by any means, and he was of opinion that it would be the same with the City Board. He had much pleasure in supporting Mr. Morine's suggestion, that a section be included in the bill that the public be at liberty to attend the meetings of the Board.

Mr. Scott had no objection to the introduction of such a section that the public be admitted to the meetings of the Board.

Mr. Murphy showed that in Ontario in which one hundred and twenty towns are incorporated, it had become absolutely necessary to allow the public to attend the meetings of the Boards, and he Mr. M. thought what was good enough for Canada was good enough for us. He could not therefore agree to anything being done secretly in connection with this Board.

Hon. the SPEAKER said that the case of this municipal Board and the corporations of such cities as Halifax and Montreal were not at all analogous. These city councils consisted of a membership from twenty to thirty and appointed as an Executive body, whose proceedings were not conducted in public. From the smallness of our proposed municipal board it may be regarded more of an executive body than anything else, and it would therefore be unwise to adopt the amendments suggested.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—As the section now under discussion refers to the financial arrangements under which the municipal Council will derive its revenue, I wish to briefly explain how it is proposed to finance matters. At the present time the Water Company stock bears a higher rate of interest than the money can now be obtained for; it is therefore proposed to call in this stock and re-issue it at four per cent and in this way the ratepayers will secure a profit that will enable them to raise \$115,000 without any additional cost to them. Then there are certain debentures issued in 1864 for sewerage amounting to \$69,000, which fall due next year and the year after. These debentures, it is provided by the Act under which they were issued, shall be paid off by the owners in fee of property in St. John's. When this has been done the taxpayers will be relieved of interest to the extent of \$3,461, and will be enabled with the interest so saved to raise a further sum of \$65,000. Without adding then a single cent to the annual burdens of the ratepayers a sum of \$182,000 by these methods can be secured. After discharging the present indebtedness of St. John's and meeting the expenses incidental to the inception of the municipal council there will be a sum of over \$100,000 which may be applied towards a sewerage system for the city. It has been estimated that an efficient system of sewerage could be secured for \$180,000, and if the other matters could be provided for by any other means and the municipal Council could avail of the whole sum which the proposed financial arrangement gives them they would have ample to carry out such a system.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Peters the bill relating to the sale of Intoxicating Liquors was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

A message from the Legislative Council. The Acting Master in Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following written messages:

MR. SPEAKER—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the bill sent up entitled, An Act to authorize the raising of a sum of money for the public service of this colony without amendment.

E. D. SHEA, President.

Council Chamber, April 25, 1888.

MR. SPEAKER—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly in reply to their message of the 16th inst., that they concur in the address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of steam communication between certain ports of the province of Nova Scotia and the West Coast of this colony.

E. D. SHEA, Pres't.

Council Chamber, 25th April, 1888.

And then the messenger withdrew.

MR. SCOTT'S resolutions in reference to Lloyd's Surveyor deferred until tomorrow, and permission given to amend.

The house then adjourned until half-past three o'clock tomorrow.

FRIDAY, April 27.

The House opened at 3.30.

Mr. MORINE presented a petition from James Tracey and others of Plate Cove, on the subject of roads; and also a petition from Edward Dunphy and others, of Indian Arm, Bonavista Bay, asking for a grant to connect north and south side of Great Arm, Indian Arm.

Mr. SCOTT—I have been requested to present a petition, which is one of the most important that has been presented to this house for some time, referring, as it does, to the inequalities in the present system of taxation. This country was placed in a very anomalous position. Whilst the neighboring colonies in Europe admitted the necessities of life into their markets, free of duty, this country, notwithstanding the fact that it did not produce the necessities, imposed a tax upon these articles, upon a class that were least able to bear it. Last year there were \$500,000 collected upon articles that were necessary for the very subsistence of our people. This showed that they conducted their legislation upon the principle of making the poor man bear the burden of taxation. Honorable members had been too anxious to accept the Receiver General's tariff every session without asking themselves the question whether those most affected would be able to bear the burden. He could not say, as has been suggested, whether they would be able to make up the deficiency in the revenue if the taxes upon breadstuffs were removed, but it was clearly the duty of the government to make a radical change in their system of taxation. Last year there were \$35,000 duty collected, upon molasses \$63,500, kerosene oil \$2,000, sugar \$62,000 or thirty-one cents per head, and tea which ought to be admitted duty free \$55,853 or forty-four cents per head. All these articles were consumed by poorer classes of our people. (Here Mr. Scott read the petition.) It was signed by Messrs. Mitchell, Hally, Whiteley and others who appeared to be well acquainted with the subject referred to and were thoroughly competent to give an opinion. He was sorry that the petition had not been handed to him when the Budget was before the house, when he would be in a

better position to secure the prayer of the petitioners. However, he had much pleasure in presenting it, and he hoped, if he were in the house next session, to be able to deal more fully with the matter.

Mr. MURPHY had much pleasure in giving his support to the petition presented by the hon. member Mr. Scott. Last year the sum of \$250,000 were collected on breadstuffs, but this year he had reason to believe that the duty would reach \$300,000, which meant that the sum would be taken out of the pockets of our fishermen. In view of the poverty that prevailed amongst the people, the government should not tax the necessities of life to so large an extent. The petition proposed to make up the deficit in the revenue by the imposition of an inland duty, first by taxing absentees, and secondly, by taxing mercantile property, which contributed nothing towards the revenue at present. The man who was possessed of property to the amount of \$400,000 should pay something towards the revenue for its protection, and he ought to be compelled to pay more taxation than a man that was not so well off in the world. The tariff was made up in a most unjust manner, for no matter what the quality of the articles consumed, the fishermen paid as much taxation as the merchant. This unfairness was more apparent regarding the duty on flour. The principle that those possessed of wealth should contribute to the revenue proportionately, was admitted in every other country but Newfoundland, and as that principle was contended for in this petition, he need scarcely say that it had his warmest support. Another fact that induced him to support the petition was, that it came from those who were not connected with politics, and who having studied the question, were fully competent to give an opinion upon the matter to which they referred. In conclusion, he hoped that the day was not far distant when the readjustment referred to would be embodied in the tariff.

Mr. MORRIS, in supporting the petition, should compliment the society for the able and convincing manner in which they had brought their request before the house. There was nothing new, however, in the request to have the tariff readjusted. In the early part of last session he, Mr. M., endeavored to explain the principle which was adopted in other countries of making the taxes bear proportionately upon the taxpayers. The hon. member Mr. Morine, also endeavored to have that principle adopted by certain resolutions which he proposed, but nothing was done in the matter. Here Mr. Morris read the resolutions. At present a barrel of flour costing 25s. paid as much duty as a 30s. barrel. He contended that there should be an ad valorem duty placed on such articles, and upon luxuries generally the duty should be increased. The petition showed very plainly how the proposed reduction on breadstuffs could be made up to the revenue, so that while the loss would not be felt by the government the laboring classes would be called on to pay less taxation. In England the poor man did not pay any customs taxes. A man there did not pay any duty except he uses tobacco or spirits and had an income of over one hundred pounds. The laborer in St. John's paid as much taxation as the rich man, provided the latter lived in a frugal manner. It might be true that it was too late now to make any alteration in our tariff, but a committee might be appointed to sit during recess who could report to us next session as to where improvement could be made in our system. He hoped attention would be paid to the request of the petitioners as those who signed their names had a thorough knowledge of the principles of free trade and were actuated by no other desire than the benefit of the country at large. It would be unnecessary for him to say anything further on the subject and he hoped the Premier would do something in the matter and not treat this petition like others that were simply ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. CALLANAN also strongly supported the prayer of the petition, and congratulated the petitioners for the convincing manner in which they had brought the subject before the house.

(to be continued.)

THE EGG PUZZLE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I am amazed that any person who has ever got as far in figures as the rule of three should make any fuss about the egg puzzle of the 'Mercury's.' I am a Christian Brothers' boy, and I do not think that the youngest pupil amongst us would find any difficulty in doing that sum. Some of the answers in the 'Mercury' of last evening are right, and others are foolishly, hopelessly wrong, and now I will show your readers my way for doing it, and I will stake a rubber ball with any boy in any school in town, that I am right. Let me first state the sum: If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days? Well, clearly, if it takes a hen and a half a day and half to lay an egg and a half it will take them a day to lay one egg. Now, if it takes a hen and a half a day to lay one egg, six hens, at the same rate, will only lay four eggs in one day. Now, if six hens lay four eggs in one day, there will be twenty-eight eggs in seven days—and twenty-eight is the correct answer, or I am willing to go down last in the class.

KING OF THE DUNGHILL.

Daily Colonist.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888.

ENGLAND IN DANGER.

Lord Wolseley's Speech.

The following is a report which has come to hand, by today's mail, of Lord Wolseley's speech in reply to Lord Salisbury. It is conceded in the papers generally that the gallant soldier had the best of it:—

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a 4.30 o'clock (14th inst.) At that time, or almost immediately afterwards, the house presented a very brilliant aspect. The side galleries were completely filled with ladies. The peers benches, on both sides were fully occupied, almost all the principal members of the Administration and of the Opposition being present. The space in front of the Throne was crowded. Lord Wolseley occupied a seat on the cross-benches by the side of the Earl of Wemyss. The Marquis of Salisbury was a little late in taking his seat. Immediately he made his appearance Lord Wolseley rose to address the house.

Viscount Wolseley said—I rise to make a personal explanation, and after what took place in your lordships' house on Friday night, I do not think that it will be a matter of surprise that I have done so. On that occasion an attack was made upon me in my absence, which was indirectly a matter of some little public interest, and which, directly, is a matter of very serious consequence to me, both as a soldier and as a public servant. Early on Saturday morning, as soon as I read in the newspapers of the day the report of what the noble marquis had said, I wrote to him and gave him private notice that it was my intention to speak here on the subject, and I regret extremely that the noble marquis did not adopt a similar course with reference to myself—(Opposition cheers)—before he spoke here last Friday. My lords, I feel it necessary to refer to this trifling incident, to this fact, because I think it will explain what might have otherwise seemed to be an act of discourtesy on my part that I did not appear in my place to answer the serious charges then made against me. It will be in the memory of all your lordships that the attack to which I have referred was made during a discussion which arose upon an answer given by the illustrious duke with reference to a paragraph which appeared that morning in a newspaper, and, perhaps, it might not be uninteresting if I at once state that until that discussion took place I was not even aware of the existence of the paragraph which had roused this discussion. I did not know that any such paragraph appeared in the newspapers of that day at all. I have to claim your lordships' indulgence while I make a few remarks upon the charges made against me, and I hope I shall only make use of measured terms, and do so with unruffled temper and in the simplest words at my command and in a straightforward manner. The noble marquis began by protesting—I quote his own words—"against the practice followed by some of those who were, or ought to be, distinguished authorities on military affairs making statements against the government, under whom they served, in a place where they cannot be answered." The noble marquis named me personally as the chief offender, though he did not mention by name those who were my fellow-offenders. My lords, I deny most emphatically that I have ever said one word which could in any way be construed into an attack in any form upon the Administration presided over by the noble marquis. Nothing was further from my intentions. A Prime Minister of the present day has plenty of occupation without attempting to follow the course of military speeches which are made from time to time. I think I may congratulate him that amongst the many trials to which he has to submit the reading of the various speeches of the army and navy is not one of his functions; but it struck me very forcibly when I read the reports in the newspaper of what the noble marquis said on the occasion to which I refer that he had not read the speech to which he referred, which I made at a private dinner. It seemed to me rather as if the noble marquis had had supplied to him at second-hand an account of the speech, or rather a report remarked out and annotated so as to call his attention to certain and particular parts of it. I do not know whether any of your lordships have done me the honor of reading those remarks, but I feel convinced that no unprejudiced person, no matter whom he might be, whose mind was not warped by the habitual contemplation of party politics, could calmly have read what I said, and have construed my remarks into an attack on her Majesty's government. My intention was to point out what I conceived to be the disadvantageous manner in which party government reacted upon her Majesty's army, and, more especially, what were the difficulties, under party government, for the people to be able to elicit the actual and true condition of the army and navy on which they were to depend in times of danger and trial. In a letter which I wrote to the illustrious duke, I emphasized my view of what I had said in a manner so concise that I will venture to read it. There is all the more reason for doing so because it will relieve the noble marquis from the imputation which has been conveyed in some quarters that he allowed nearly three weeks to elapse before he made any remark in reference to my speech.

(to be continued.)

ELECTION OF A NATIONALIST

The lamented death of the late Edmund Dwyer Gray, Editor of the "Freeman's Journal," having caused a vacancy in the Stephen Green Electoral Division of Dublin, an election to fill the seat resulted in the return of Mr. Thomas Dickson, a Presbyterian of the North of Ireland. He is reported to be a good Irishman, and a faithful supporter of Mr. Gladstone. The Unionists, after asking Sir Edward Guinness, who declined the invitation on personal grounds, selected Mr. Robert Sexton, a local merchant. The counting of the votes took place on the 14th inst., and the returning officer declared the result as follows:—

Dickson (L)..... 4,819
Sexton (C)..... 2,932

Majority..... 1,887

The number of electors on the register is 10,476, 199 more than on the previous one.

At the last election the late member was opposed by Sir Edward Sullivan (U. L.), on a register of 10,277, 75 per cent. of the electors polling, when the result was—

Gray (N)..... 5,008
Sullivan (U L)..... 2,565

Nationalist Majority.... 2,443

In 1885 when Mr. Gray was opposed by Sir Edward Guinness, the election was fought on a register of 10,284, no less than 85 per cent. of the electors voting. The result was declared—

Gray (N)..... 5,277
Guinness (C)..... 3,334

Nationalist Majority..... 1,943

MR. J. WALSH'S LECTURE.

The lecture of last evening, on "Dublin Castle Officialism," was excellently delivered and well received. The lecturer was thoroughly master of his subject, and pointed out very clearly the monstrous wrongs inflicted upon the people of Ireland by the alien and antagonistic officials of the Castle Government. The recommendation, he pointed out for fitness to rule the Irish people, was pronounced antipathy to the majority of the peasantry and well-known favorable feeling towards the landlord class. In Ireland the will of the people counts for nothing but the will of the tyrant is all powerful. Mr. Walsh is an excellent speaker and shows a clear and thorough grasp of subjects of great political importance. Our people ought not to forget the great lesson taught them by this English workingman, and recognize the fact that it is now fully time for the middle class of this country to exert themselves and make their power felt in the politics of the colony. Men, other than the representatives in the Assembly, ought to interest themselves in the public affairs, and the bulk of the people must be in a position to readily pass judgment upon public questions, if the country and the government is to be improved by the introduction of the Ballot Act. They must know exactly what they require, and have the ability to demand it in no uncertain tones.

On Mr. Walsh's departure today he was presented, by several citizens of St. John's with a handsome purse of money. The presentation was made by James McGrath, Esq., M.H.A., in a few appropriate words, to which the recipient gratefully and thankfully replied. *Bon voyage.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd.

Murder—Queen vs. Ada March.

The prisoner, upon arraignment, pleaded not guilty. Her trial is set down for June 1st. Sir William Whiteway defends.

Forgery—Queen vs. Hopkins & Rendell.

The prisoners, upon arraignment, pleaded guilty.

Forgery—Queen vs. Wm. Getherall.

The accused, having been admitted to bail, did not appear. The Chief Justice remarked that the case appeared to him to have been a very important one, and the non-appearance of the party charged was due to great negligence on the part of some one.

Mr. Kent, Q.C., Treasurer of the Law Society, informed the Court that Mr. O. Fraser had been admitted to the degrees of Barrister-at-Law. Their lordships congratulated him and wished him success.

ANOTHER EGG PUZZLE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—As many schoolboys and others are just now interested in the egg puzzle, another little sum in connection with eggs has been suggested to me which I will be thankful to, you if you will publish. Here is the sum: Three country women come to market with eggs to sell. One has twenty eggs, another thirty and the third forty. On reaching market they each dispose of their eggs at the same price per dozen and the same price per single egg. On counting their money on the way home they find that each has the same amount. What price were the eggs sold for per dozen and what for single egg?

Yours truly, BANTAM.

"OUR DAUGHTERS."

SIR,—As there is one or two side issues in this discussion, and parents are not the only correspondents permitted to take part, I may, perhaps, as a bachelor, add a word to it. That daughters whose parents are unable to hold out to them any chance of support or dowry after their decease, except the chance of marriage, should bravely essay to rise to independence by going through the laborious training which would render them competent in some special work is undoubtedly a necessity in these days, and worthy of all encouragement and praise. Leaving out of the question that there is, unfortunately, an increasing number of girls who chafe against the idea of perfecting themselves in home duties and pursuits and seek employment, not from necessity, but from a desire to throw off restraint and increase their circle of friends, it may be a fair question to ask. How far does employment away from home interfere with a girl's fitness for, or chance of, getting married? There is no question that work itself, of whatever kind, is elevating when undertaken with a right motive, and when remunerative work can be done in the home or under the eyes of friends, the only result can be pleasure and profit, by no means spoiling, but rather enhancing the chance of marriage. Unfortunately, however, the employment is generally from home, entailing a journey to and fro daily alone, and perhaps staying away from home altogether, and the society that girls are bound to mix with daily must influence them. In commendation of a business occupation I may say that one of the greatest attractions a girl can have is that she can exist happily and contentedly in doing something, whatever that is, and I firmly believe that the less marriage is in a girl's thoughts the nearer she is to the realization of it, simply because it adds to her charms. A long ball-room experience has thought me that neither myself nor the majority of young men frequenting the dance are confident of being successful in finding their "partner for life" there. I have worked myself up in my profession from the bottom of the ladder to a position now in which I could easily marry, but, although I may be hard to please, I would undergo anything for the right partner. In conclusion, considering that our life would not be worth much without the blessing of woman's smile, I think that, so far from placing obstacles in her way when necessity calls her to work and earn for herself, even temporarily, we should realise how much more difficult it is for her than for us, and lend her our aid and encouragement. Yours, very truly,

UNCONFIRMED BACHELOR.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HEWETT.

Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Nathan Wright Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., died at half-past 11 on Sunday evening, May 9th, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, where he had been admitted on the previous Thursday suffering from complete prostration. The news, when it was signalled, caused profound regret throughout the fleet and dockyard, the deceased admiral being extremely popular throughout the service. He had been in ill-health for some time before he relinquished the command of the Channel squadron. He was removed by advice to Haslar, where on Sunday his condition rapidly changed for the worse. Admiral Hewett was the second son of the late Mr. William Wright Hewett, and was born at Brighton in 1834. He entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and became lieutenant in 1854, commander in 1858, captain in 1862, and rear-admiral in 1878. He served with the naval brigade in the Burmese war and in China, and also in the Russian war of 1854-5, for which he received the Order of the Legion of Honor and the Sardinian war medal. The Victoria Cross, with two dates, was also conferred upon him for conspicuous bravery in the field before Sebastopol and Inkermann. During the Ashantee war of 1873-4 he was commodore on the West Coast of Africa, and he was present at Amoaful and the capture of Komassie. For his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (March 31, 1874). Subsequently he severely punished the Congo river pirates for outrages (1875). He was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East India station in 1882, and in the same year for his services when in command of naval forces in the expedition to Egypt he received the thanks of parliament. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1882. He was again employed in the Red Sea as commander-in-chief during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan, 1884, was appointed governor general of Suakim with full powers military and civil, and in this capacity his proceedings were fully appreciated by the Admiralty. He was present at the battle of El Teb, Feb. 29th, 1884, and was rewarded with the Suakim and El Teb clasps. He afterwards proceeded upon a mission to King John of Abyssinia, and this service was performed with the greatest tact and courage. King John decorated him with the Order of Solomon. For his services in the Soudan he was voted the thanks of parliament. He was appointed to the command of the Channel Squadron March 18, 1886, and he took part in the manoeuvres in August last year when the fleet visited the Mersey and the officers and blue jackets were entertained in St. George's hall, and in the Town hall.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Small quantities of herring are being caught nightly in Portugal Cove.

The steamer "Portia" sailed for Halifax and New York at 10.30 a.m. today.

The steamer "Leopard" arrived from the northward at 10 o'clock, p.m., yesterday.

The steamer "Polino" arrived from Harbor Grace at 10 o'clock this morning, and will sail for Montreal and intermediate ports this afternoon.

The "Royal Gazette," yesterday, publishes, by authority, the announcement that tomorrow—the anniversary of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's, birthday—will be observed as a public holiday.

Amongst the passengers of the steamer "Caspian", for Halifax, is Sir John Ross, who goes to relieve Lord Russell, who is at present in command of the Canadian troops. Lord Russell has been ordered home.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut. John Bearcroft, commanding H.M.S. "Forward," to be a J. P. for the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies whilst engaged in the protection of the fisheries.

Today, at the Chamber of Commerce, the commercial body decided that business would be suspended to-morrow, in honor of her Majesty's birthday. No doubt all other business places in town will be closed in honor of the day. Neither of the three dailies will be published.

At a meeting of the Young Shamrock Cricket Club held last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Captain, W. Linegar; sub-captain, J. Ryan; secretary, C. Conway; treasurer, P. Ellard; committee, T. Andrioli, T. Kerrivan, P. Boyle and J. Spearis.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.—The enterprising proprietor of the Bavarian Beer Depot will give a grand display of fireworks in front of that building, at ten p.m. tomorrow evening, in honor of the Queen's birthday. We need hardly say that an immense crowd will avail of the opportunity to be present.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a choice assortment of rose-trees from Messrs. Bowden & Sons, agents at St. John's for Dingee, Conard & Co., of Pennsylvania, U. S. The specimens sent us are truly fine, and persons desiring rose-plants would do well to order of the Messrs. Bowden. The agency has been established here for some years and each year the flowers are growing in favor.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The death rate of the city of New York is 26 per 1,000 population annually, while that of London is only 20 per 1,000. New York, as the "Sun" points out, is overcrowded, as the average number of persons to a dwelling is more than twice as great there as in London. New York's thermometer also bobs up and down so unexpectedly, that people's constitutions have to stand a good many degrees of temperature.

Messrs. McGrath & White have recently turned out a tomb railing of neat design and perfect finish. The scroll work in the space between the upper and lower bars is all done by hand, and is as perfect as though moulded by machinery. The gate design is unique—a heart occupies the space between the rails. This is surmounted by a cross, at the base of which is suspended an anchor—the three representing Faith, Hope and Charity. The work is made to order and is intended for Belvidere cemetery.

The steamer "Caspian" arrived from Great Britain at 8.20 last evening. She had a good time across, and made the voyage in somewhat under the average time. She brought about half freight, which was discharged during the night and this forenoon. She left for Halifax shortly after noon today. The following is her inward and outward passenger list: From Liverpool—Miss Tobin, Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Messrs. Tobin, Clapp, Clement, Colton, and one intermediate. For Halifax—Mrs. Henry Shea, and seventy-two in steerage.

We are glad to learn that active preparations are being made for another art exhibition here. It is intended to open about September. Of course, in all these things a good prize list is essential, and the committee are doing their best to secure one. Will any of our readers who may wish to encourage these pleasant and elevating exhibitions kindly aid the committee by offering any prizes? Any lady or gentleman thus willing to give a prize, is requested to inform the secretary, Mr. Nichols, of the kind of art work for which they offer it.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—This morning, the wife of Mr. J. J. Collins, Real Estate Broker, of a son.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—This morning, after a short illness, Janey Scott, sister of the late James and Edward Scott.—Boston and Montreal papers please copy. CLEARY—Yesterday morning, after a long and tedious illness, and fortified with the rites of Holy Church, Timothy Cleary, aged 27 years. Funeral on tomorrow (Thursday), from his late residence, Delahanty's lane, head of Prescott-street, at half-past two o'clock.—[Boston papers please copy.]